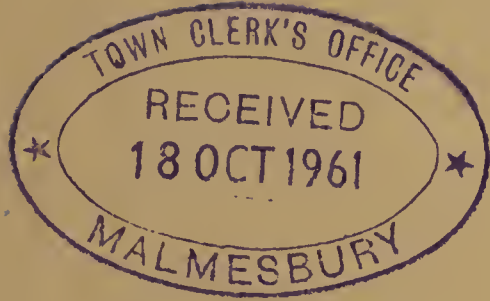


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*1960*

**BOROUGH**  
**OF**  
**MALMESBURY**



BOROUGH OF MALMESBURY

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR

ENDED

31st. DECEMBER

1960



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY ETC.

(a) MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

C.L. Broomhead, T.D. , M.D., B. Ch., D.P.H.

Official address:- 5, High Street, Chippenham, Wilts.  
Telephone:- Chippenham 2821 Extn. 49.

Also Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs of Calne, Chippenham and the Rural Districts of Calne & Chippenham and Malmesbury. Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E.H. Holroyd, Cert. R.S.I. Meat & Other Food Inspector's  
Cert.

who combined the duties with that of Borough Surveyor.

(c) SECRETARY TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

S.G.V. Williamson, Cert. R.I.P.H.H.

(d) PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

The General Purpose Committee of the Council deals with all matters pertaining to Public Health.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-



The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors,  
Malmesbury Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st. December, 1960 in accordance with Regulation 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

Copies of the Report are required by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, the Ministry of Housing & Local Government and H.M. Inspector of Factories; a copy is also sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The report of Mr. E.H. Holroyd, Public Health Inspector, is incorporated and provides detailed information on environmental public health within the Borough.

I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation I have received from Mr. Holroyd and the Staff of the Council during the year under review.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C.L. Broomhead,

Medical Officer of Health.







Once more it is gratifying to note that the more serious infections were conspicuous by their absence.

Nevertheless it should be appreciated that this fortunate state of affairs will not continue unless a large proportion of the child population is kept fully immunised against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Whooping Cough.

The importance of giving a re-inforcing dose of Diphtheria prophylactic to children about to enter school is as great as ever. School age is important for a child as he there meets most of the ills of childhood having been removed from the shelter of the family circle.

There seems little doubt that the course of vaccination against Poliomyelitis now advised has produced substantial protection yet, as in Diphtheria, it is most important that parents avail themselves of the opportunities for this prophylaxis and do not wait until an outbreak has occurred before presenting themselves and their children for immunisation.

The speed of modern air travel and the possibility of an incubating case of Smallpox reaching this country without detection makes satisfactory vaccination against this serious and sometimes fatal infection still essential for all infants.

Only one case of Tuberculosis was notified during the year. The total number of tuberculous persons on the register at the end of 1960 was 22, a reduction as compared with a total of 24 on the register at the end of 1959. This reduction is due to patients moving from the district or having been written off by the County Chest Physician as recovered.


There were 36 live births registered in the Borough during 1960 compared with 51 during 1959. The Birth Rate for the Borough for 1960 was 13.3 per 1000; a decrease as compared with 18.9 per 1000 for 1959.

The Death Rate for 1960 was 13.7 per 1000; an increase as compared with 12.6 per 1000 for 1959.

It is unlikely, in the absence of any serious epidemic, that the death rate will vary to any degree from year to year. There are however, appreciable differences in the death rates for individual age groups, taking the country as a whole. For example, 41 per cent of all deaths in the age group 15-24 are caused by road traffic accidents.

The proportion of the elderly in the community continues to increase and it has been estimated that persons aged 65 years and over amount to nearly 12 per cent of the total population of the country. The welfare of such a large proportion becomes an increasing responsibility for the younger wage earning members of the population. Continued employment of those over the normal retiring age of 65 years provided they are physically and mentally fit, will help to minimise this financial and physical burden.

The expectation of life shows no change since 1954, and it is stated to be 69 years for a man and 74 years for a woman. Greater numbers are however reaching these age levels and the health of the population improves; in other words the population has "grown up or aged".



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The Public Health Laboratory Service, under the direction of Dr. Paul Mann at the Manor Hospital, Bath, provides an invaluable service in the investigation and control of infectious diseases. It is only by the regular and routine bacteriological examination of water supplies, milk, foods etc. and pathological specimens that the health of the public is maintained at its present high level.

The continued provision of a pure water supply, clean food, air, good housing and adequate nutrition associated with a high rate of immunisation against the more serious infectious diseases will maintain the present excellent state of public health.

On subsequent pages, detailed statistics on birth and death rates, causes of death etc. and the prevalence and control of infectious diseases will be found. An attempt has also been made to clarify the complex legislation pertaining to the production and distribution of milk, and the use of the special designations applied to milk. The Report by Mr. Holroyd, the Public Health Inspector, includes comment on the inspections carried out and samples taken for bacteriological investigation during the year; a most valuable contribution to the maintenance and the improvement of public health.





GENERAL STATISTICS

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Area (in acres)  | 227     |
| Population   | 2,700   |
| No. of inhabited houses (end of 1960 according to the Rate Book) | 933     |
| Rateable Value   | £33,253 |
| Sum represented by the Penny Rate                                | £134.   |

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

|              |              |                |              |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|              | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Legitimate   | 17           | 17             | 34           |
| Illegitimate | -            | 2              | 2            |
| Total        | <u>17</u>    | <u>19</u>      | <u>36</u>    |

|                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Birth Rate for the Borough           | 13.3                        |
|                                      | per 1000 of the population. |
| Comparative Rate for England & Wales | 17.1                        |
|                                      | per 1000 of the population. |

STILL BIRTHS

Three still births, two males and one female were recorded during 1960. The rate per 1000 total live and still births is 76.9. The comparative rate for England & Wales is given as 19.7.

INFANT MORTALITY

No deaths were recorded during the year in respect of children under the age of one year.



DEATHS

6

Deaths recorded in the Borough during 1960 were as follows:--

|  | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Ttoal</u> |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|  | 17           | 20             | 37           |
| Death Rate for the Borough, . . . . .          |              |                | 13.7         |
| per 1000 of the population.                    |              |                |              |
| Comparative Rate for England & Wales . . . . . |              |                | 11.5         |

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

|   | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Tuberculosis, respiratory               | 1            | -              | 1            |
| Tuberculosis, other                     | -            | -              | -            |
| Syphilitic disease                      | -            | -              | -            |
| Diphtheria                              | -            | -              | -            |
| Whooping Cough                          | -            | -              | -            |
| Meningococcal infections                | -            | 1              | 1            |
| Ac. Poliomyelitis                       | -            | -              | -            |
| Measles                                 | -            | -              | -            |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases  | -            | -              | -            |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach             | -            | -              | -            |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus      | 1            | 1              | 2            |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast              | -            | -              | -            |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus              | -            | -              | -            |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 2            | 1              | 3            |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia                   | -            | -              | -            |
| Diabetes                                | -            | -              | -            |
| Vascular lesions of nervous sys.        | 1            | 3              | 4            |
| Coronary disease, angina                | 3            | 5              | 8            |
| Hypertension with heart disease         | -            | 1              | 1            |
| Other heart disease                     | 1            | 5              | 6            |
| Other circulatory disease               | 2            | -              | 2            |
| Influenza                               | -            | -              | -            |
| Pneumonia                               | 1            | 1              | 2            |
| Bronchitis                              | 2            | -              | 2            |
| Other diseases of res. system           | -            | 1              | 1            |
| Ulcer of stomach & duodenum             | 1            | -              | 1            |
| Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea         | -            | -              | -            |
| Nephritis & nephrosis                   | 1            | -              | 1            |
| Hyperplasia of prostate                 | -            | -              | -            |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion         | -            | -              | -            |
| Congenital malformations                | -            | -              | -            |
| Other defined & ill-defined dis.        | 2            | 2              | 3            |
| Motor vehicle accidents                 | -            | -              | -            |
| All other accidents                     | -            | -              | -            |
| Suicide                                 | -            | -              | -            |
| Homicide & operations of war            | -            | -              | -            |
| TOTAL:--                                | <u>17</u>    | <u>20</u>      | <u>37</u>    |





Apart from the notification of five cases of Dysentery, the Borough enjoyed complete freedom from notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1960.

In addition to the investigation of cases of infectious disease notified by General Practitioners, information is received from time to time from Head Teachers, The Public Health Laboratory, Infectious Disease Hospitals and other sources, of suspected cases of infections and enquiries are made as a result by the Public Health Inspector. A proportion of these suspected cases are ultimately confirmed and the necessary action is taken to prevent further spread.

### Tuberculosis

One case of Tuberculosis, a 71 year female, was notified during 1960 as suffering from the respiratory form of the disease.

The death due to respiratory tuberculosis recorded on page of this report concerned a man who had not been notified as suffering from this disease during life.

Following a review of the Register of Tuberculous Persons, the following notified and confirmed cases of Tuberculosis were living in the Borough at the end of 1960.

|               | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Pulmonary     | 8            | 12             | 20           |
| Non-Pulmonary | 1            | 1              | 2            |
| Total         | 9            | 13             | 22           |

### Immunisation

I am indebted to Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, County Medical Officer for the following information:-

(a) Poliomyelitis Immunisation. - Completed injections during 1960.

| <u>Persons Born</u>                                      | <u>Second</u> | <u>Third</u> |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| 1943/1960  | 39            | 130          |
| 1933/1942  | 25            | 207          |
| Before 1933, but<br>who had not reached<br>40 yrs of age | 63            | 7            |
| Expectant Mothers  | 1             | 5            |
| Others   | 2             | 1            |

Arrangements were extended in February, 1960 to include all persons up to 40 years of age, from which time it was impossible to record separately expectant mothers as they can now register merely under their age group.

(b) Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The following children received primary immunisation during 1960.

| <u>Under 1 yr</u>                                      | <u>Ages 1-4 yrs</u>  | <u>Ages 5-14 yrs.</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 126  | 34                   | 20                    | 180          |
| <u>Total immunised child population as at 31.12.60</u> |                      |                       |              |
| <u>Ages 0-4 yrs</u>                                    | <u>Ages 5-14 yrs</u> | <u>Total</u>          |              |
| 212  | 493                  | 705                   |              |

(c) Smallpox Vaccinations

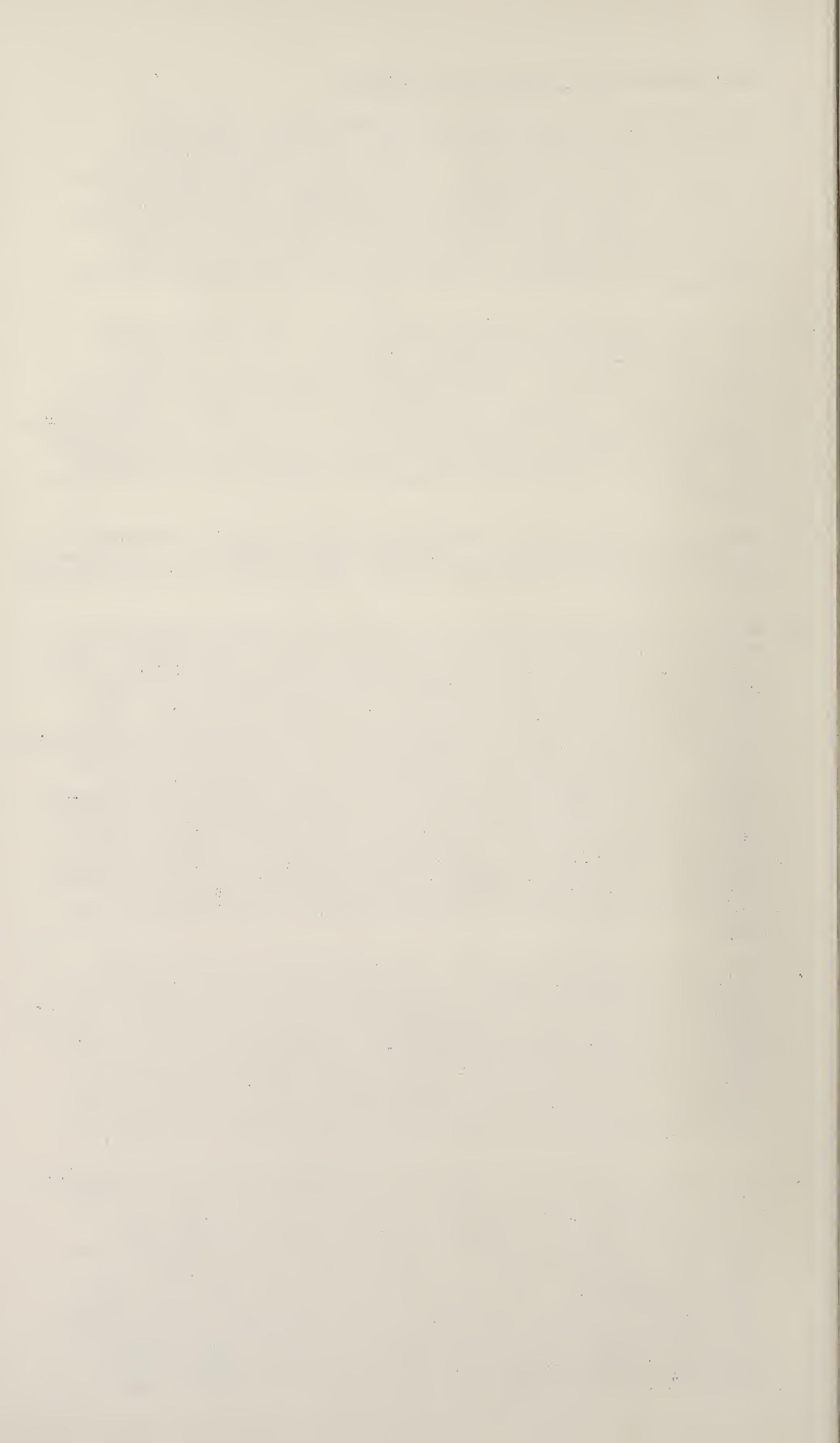
The following children were vaccinated during 1960.

| <u>Under 1 yr.</u> | <u>1-4 yrs</u> | <u>5-15yrs +</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 31                 | 4              | -                | 35           |





1. The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960 became effective on the 1st. January, 1961 and have occasioned considerable discussion; it is therefore opportune that an attempt be made to clarify, at the risk of some over simplification the legislation and the attendant administrative problems. The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960 must be considered in conjunction with the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 which are concerned with the methods of production, storage, handling and distribution of milk and the protection of milk against infection.
2. The Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 and The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960 were made jointly by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and the Minister of Health. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food keeps a register of farmers and dairy farms, and grants the producers licences; these last for five years. The Minister formulatess certain requirements to be observed by the producer in respect of an Attested Herd under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 and makes Orders connected with the control of Tuberculosis.
3. Licences to sell milk named "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" are now to be issued by the Wilts. County Council. prior to the new regulations, these were issued by Local District Authorities.
4. Local District Authorities are required to keep a Register of persons carrying on the trade of distributor and premises used as dairies. (Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959). Any person who wishes to be registered as a distributor of milk must apply in writing to the Local District Authority. The Local District Authority is concerned with those Regulations relating to the protection of milk from contamination or infection, in its storage, handling or bottling, or distribution from a dairy. The Medical Officer of Health of a Local District Authority has important duties to perform, principally concerning the steps to be taken should he have satisfactory evidence that a milk supply has caused disease in a human being, or is infected with a disease communicable to man, or whenever he has knowledge that those engaged in the production or distribution of milk are suffering from or have been in contact with a notifiable disease, or a disease liable to cause infection of milk.
5. The various designated milks sold must at all times satisfy certain laboratory tests. It is for this reason that samples of milk are taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory. Samples may be taken by an Authorised Officer, ie a Veterinary Officer or Public Health Inspector. The results give evidence that production and distribution methods are satisfactory, or otherwise, and that pasteurising or sterilisation emthods are adequate. Obviously the greater the number of samples taken, the more likely are the failures to be detected. No guidance is given in the Regulations as to the frequency of sampling.
6. Milk may be infected by the cow, ie the diseases of Tuberculosis, or Brucellosis (Undulant Fever). A milch cow suffering from either of these may convey the infection by her milk and the prevention of these infections in man rests in either the elimination of the disease in cattle or alternatively, in the efficient pasteurisation or sterilisation of all milk for human consumption. It is an offence to sell milk for human consumption from any cow, which to the knowledge of the owner, has given tuberculous milk or is suffering from emaciation due to tuberculosis, or from tuberculosis of the udder. (Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 31). It is also an offence under Section 31 to sell milk for human consumption from a cow





- 6 suffering from any infection of the udder or teats which  
contdis likely to convey disease (Third Schedule Section 31).
- 7 Samples of molk for biological examination, ie an  
examination to ascertain whether or not they contain the  
organisms of bovine tuberculosis, or Brucellosis, require  
an interval of six weeks before the examination can be  
concluded and before a report can be received. During the  
interval, the offending animal or animals, may have gone  
dry, stopped excreting or have been removed from the herd,  
and it is impossible therefore, after six weeks to take  
action under Part VII of the Milk & Dairies (General) Regs.,  
1959, or even decide whether the current supply is infected.  
The Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 do not make  
reference to these biological investigations. It should be  
appreciated that although a Public Health Inspector or Vet-  
erinary Officer may take samples for biological examinations,  
these activities do not prevent the infection of milk. The  
results of the biological examinations merely confirm or deny  
the fact that the particular sample when taken, was or was not  
infected with pathogenic organisms; if infected, the total  
milk it represents would have been consumed for some time before  
the laboratory report is received.
- 8 It will be apparent, since the Local District Authority has  
no responsibility concerning the maintenance of animal health,  
the registration of dairy farms, or authority over methods of  
milk production, that the control and elimination of diseases  
of animals communicable to man, for example Tuberculosis or  
Brucellosis, are the responsibility of the Minister of Agric-  
ulture, Fisheries & Food and the Wilts. County Council (Food  
& Drugs Act, 1955 Sec 31 Sixth Schedule Sec 57).
- 9 It is my opinion that the result of the biological examination  
of milk is principally of value to the owner of the herd and  
the Veterinary Officer, the Wilts County Council and the  
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. The sample for  
biological examination should also be taken from the cow; if  
taken from the bottle of milk in distribution to the consumer,  
it is impossible, especially after an interval of six weeks  
to trace the guilty cow. In the meantime, the infected milk,  
if such is the case, has been consumed as stated in 7 above.
- 10 Recent issues of the British Medical Journal and the Monthly  
Bulletin of the Ministry of Health and Public Health Laboratory  
Service, quote incidences of human tuberculous infection from  
the consumption of milk from attested herds. The following  
examples will illustrate the point.

Routine tuberculin tests of an attested herd revealed six  
reactor cows, one of these was found on postmortem examination  
to have a tuberculous udder. Subsequent retesting after  
two months revealed 19 more reactors. It was suspected that  
a cow sold from the farm to a knacker prior to testing may  
have been the origination of the herd infection. Tow months  
later, a general practitioner informed the Medical Officer  
of Health that a child living in one of the farm cottages  
receiving raw milk from the farm, had developed signs indicative  
of tuberculous infection; her sister was also probably  
infected. A second family in an adjoining cottage had also  
received a regular supply of raw milk from the same farm and  
gave strongly positive tuberculin tests. Fortunately the  
bulk of the milk from the herd had been sent daily for  
pasteurisation before retail to the public.

A second instance came to light following the slaughter of  
a cow from an attested herd. The cow was found to





10 be affected by tuberculosis, although six months previously contdall the herd, including the cow, had been found negative on testing. Subsequent enquiry revealed that the cow had suffered from clinical mastitis three months before slaughter and had probably been excreting tubercle bacilli in her milk for about six weeks before the evidence of mastitis appeared.

The May, 1961 issue of the Monthly Bulletin directed by the Medical Research Council, describes an outbreak of tuberculous adenitis in children following the consumption of "T.T." milk supplied to the local school. Subsequent to the diagnosis of the infection, the herd was investigated by the Divisional Veterinary Officer who discovered 31 of the 128 cattle in the herd were positive reactors. An old cow had previously been removed to the Knackers yard and calves fed from this cow were found to be positive reactors also.

Incidents such as these are fortunately not common, but were commonplace 30 years ago. Pasteurisation of milk and the Attested Herd Scheme have made these types of infection rare, but, until there can be more stringent control of the safety of milk production, especially in areas where milk is drunk raw, extension of pasteurisation is desirable to safeguard public health. It is apparent that the designation of milk as "Tuberculin Tested" cannot, in the absence of pasteurisation, guarantee 100 per cent freedom from infection. I should also be remembered that T.T. herds may be infected with Brucellosis, an infection which causes Undulant Fever, in those human beings who drink raw milk from such a source.

- 11 Milk is an admirable medium for the growth of pathogenic microbes and may be infected by the cow with other diseases in addition to Tuberculosis and Undulant Fever. The early detection of infections in dairy herds cannot be effectively carried out by Officers of a Local District Authority. Freedom of infection of raw T.T. milk on sale to the public is a responsibility of the producer and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and the Veterinary Officer. Sampling by a Public Health Inspector on the periphery of distribution does not prevent the infection of milk by the cow, and, as previously stated, the Laboratory result only makes one wise after the event.
- 12 It will be apparent that the legislation concerning milk production and distribution is complex and that, at present several individual authorities are involved in its administration; it should be appreciated also, that the production, storage, handling and distribution of milk pays no regard to local district boundaries or to county council boundaries for that matter, ie a milk may be produced in one authorities area, bottled in another and distributed in yet another. Milk may be pasteurised in one county and sold over the border in another.
- 13 Samples of milk failing the Methylene Blue Test indicate that the standards of cleanliness observed in the production and/ or distribution of milk are not satisfactory. The Local District Authority, on receipt of a sample failure, investigates the dairy concerned in its methods of bottling and distribution and at the same time notifies the Divisional Executive Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food at Gloucester in order that he may make arrangements for an enquiry into production methods at the farm concerned, if he considers this advisable.



The Production and Distribution of Milk (Continued)

- 13 Samples of pasteurised milk failing the Phosphatase test and the Methylene Blue Test are referred to the Wilts. County Council; whenever bacteriological reports on milk samples reveal the actual presumptive presence of organisms pathogenic to man, informal arrangements are made for pasteurisation of the suspected milk pending further enquiry.
- 14 In a Circular 87/49 dated 7 Sep 49, the Minister of Health stresses the need for co-operation with the Divisional Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries and also for co-operation between the Medical Officers of Health of County Districts and the relevant County Medical Officer of Health both because of the responsibility of the County Councils in relation to Section 25 Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (now Sec. 31 Food & Drugs Act, 1955) and the desirability of avoiding duplication of sampling milk for biological examination.
- Sampling of milk for the various statutory tests is essential to ensure that the milk on sale to the public conforms to the standards required by law, nevertheless, it is my opinion that too much importance should not be given to these procedures for the reasons stated. No amount of sampling can take the place of the stringent control of animal health and the frequent inspection by authorised officers of the means of production, handling, storage and distribution of milk for sale to the public.





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st. DECEMBER, 1960

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Malmesbury:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present to you my fourteenth Annual Report, covering the work carried out in the Public Health Department during the year 1960.

The tables and statistics are set out in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry.

I feel I must again draw attention to the fact that much of the routine Public Health work has not been carried out, due to the amount of time taken up by my other duties as Surveyor, and to the amount of office work, which seems to increase from year to year.

Once more I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and understanding during the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E.H. HOLROYD

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat

There is one slaughterhouse in the Borough, in which killing takes place on six days weekly, including Sundays. Approximately ninety-five per-cent of the meat killed and dressed is sent out of the Borough. The killing of pigs continues at the Bacon Factory, still on a reduced scale.

One hundred per-cent inspection of all animals killed, including pigs at the Bacon Factory, has been maintained throughout the year. During my absence inspections are carried out by the local Veterinary Surgeon.

The work of modernising the slaughterhouse is proceeding, and by agreement with the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries it has been agreed that the 1st. April, 1961 shall be the Appointed Day by which time both the Slaughterhouse and Bacon Factory must comply with the Construction Regulations.

The table overleaf gives details of animals killed and inspected, together with the numbers of animals affected by disease, and includes pigs killed at the Bacon Factory.



Carcases and offals inspected and condemned in whole or in part

|  | Cattle<br>Excl.<br>cows | Cows  | Calves | Sheep<br>and<br>Lambs | Pigs  |
|--|-------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Number killed  | 1,324                   | 585   | 239    | 4,657                 | 7,226 |
| Number inspected   | 1,324                   | 585   | 239    | 4,657                 | 7,226 |
| <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis<br/>and Cysticerci</u>                             |                         |       |        |                       |       |
| Whole carcasses condemned  | -                       | 17    | 3      | -                     | 6     |
| Carcases of which some part or<br>organ was condemned                                  | 133                     | 161   | 58     |                       | 30    |
| Percentage of the number inspected<br>affected with disease other<br>than Tuberculosis | 10%                     | 30.4% | 1.2%   | 1%                    | 0.5%  |
| <u>Tuberculosis Only</u>   |                         |       |        |                       |       |
| Whole carcasses condemned  | -                       | -     | -      | -                     | -     |
| Carcases of which some part or<br>organ was condemned                                  | 11                      | 20    | -      | -                     | 139   |
| Percentage of the number inspected<br>affected with Tuberculosis                       | 0.8%                    | 3.4%  |        |                       | 1.9%  |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u>   |                         |       |        |                       |       |
| Carcases of which some part or<br>organ was condemned                                  | 2                       | Nil   |        |                       |       |
| Carcases submitted to treatment<br>by refrigeration                                    | 2                       | Nil   |        |                       |       |
| Generalised & totally condemned  | Nil                     | Nil   |        |                       |       |

Total weight of meat & offal condemned: 6 tons 7 cwts 2 qrs. 19 lbs.

Food Premises

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Grocers                                  | 6  |
| Greengrocers                             | 3  |
| Butchers                                 | 5  |
| Small General Shops                      | 13 |
| Sweetshops                               | 5  |
| Wet fish shops                           | 2  |
| Fried fish shops                         | 2  |
| Cake shops                               | 2  |
| Cafes                                    | 3  |
| Hotels serving meals<br>to non-residents | 5  |





Food Premises (Cont'd.)

At least one visit was made to all food premises during the year, and no formal action was found to be necessary under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The five butchers' shops are all registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the manufacture and sale of sausages. In addition there is one other shop registered under this section for the preparation and sale of chitterlings.

There are 22 premises from which ice cream is sold, and all are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act. All these premises sell a pre-wrapped product, stored at a regular temperature by refrigeration. There are no premises in the Borough at which ice cream is made.

Milk.

There is one milk producer and two milk retailers in the Borough. Both dairies are registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk, and one dairy is also registered for the sale of Pasteurised milk. There are no pasteurisation plants in the Borough. Due to pressure of other work no samples were taken for examination during the year.

Bakehouses.

There are no bakehouses in the Borough, and all the bread distributed is baked elsewhere.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year the undermentioned foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption, and surrender notes were issued accordingly. Diseased meat and offal from the slaughterhouse is collected and taken to Swindon for sterilization in accordance with the provisions of the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960; diseased meat and offal from the Bacon Factory is burnt in the factory boiler, and other condemned foodstuffs are collected and buried at the refuse tip.

| <u>Foodstuff</u> | <u>Weight</u> |
|------------------|---------------|
| Tinned milk      | 3 lbs.        |
| " meat           | 87 "          |
| " fruit          | 19 "          |
| " vegetables     | 14 "          |
| " soup           | 4 "           |
| " fish           | 2 "           |
| Jam              | 2 "           |
| Fresh beef       | 7 "           |

Total weight surrendered: 1 cwt. 26 lbs.

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## WATER SUPPLIES

Present sources: The present source of water supply is a borehole 153 feet deep situated in the Council Depot in Park Road. A former source of supply, comprising a shallow well fed by three springs in Holloway, is no longer in use.

Yield: The average quantity of water pumped during the year was 175,000 gallons per day.

Treatment: The water is chlorinated at source. No other treatment is necessary.

Bulk Supplies: A supply in bulk of an average of 14,000 gallons per day is given to the Malmesbury Rural District Council.

Private Supplies: A private supply exists at the premises of Messrs. Linolite Ltd., who manufacture strip lighting fittings. This supply is chlorinated.

Adequacy of Sources: The present source is adequate to meet present and future demands in the Borough.

New works under construction: There are no new works under construction, and no works were completed during the year.

Distribution: The distribution is generally adequate throughout the Borough.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

|   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) Population:                                     | 2,700                                  |
| (b) Private houses owned by Service Departments:    | Nil                                    |
| (c) Total houses:                                   | 933                                    |
| (d) Houses supplied with water by Borough Council   | 933                                    |
| (e) Houses supplied with water by other Authorities | Nil                                    |
| (f) Total houses supplied with water                | 933                                    |
| (g) Estimated percentage of population supplied     | 100%                                   |
| (h) New connections made during the year            | : 1 private houses<br>3 Council houses |
| (i) The water is not plumbo-solvent                 |  |

Frequent samples for bacteriological examination were taken, both before and after chlorination, and in all cases they proved to be sterile.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The whole of the Borough is served by an obsolete system of sewers, which discharge, through small catchpits, into the river. There are no works for the treatment and disposal of the sewage, and pollution of the River Avon occurs.

During the year the Ministry advised the Council that they could go to tender for the proposed new sewerage scheme, and accordingly the Council's Consulting Engineers have prepared the necessary document, and tenders have been invited.





HOUSING

At the end of the year there were 59 applicants, who were either living or working in the Borough, on the waiting list for houses. These included four who had applied for old persons' bungalows. Twenty-three applications were received during the year.

Three families were rehoused from slum clearance property in Council houses, and thirteen other applicants on the waiting list found their own accommodation. There were no cases of eviction requiring rehousing by the Council.

During the year three new Council houses were completed, and one by private enterprise.

During the year Undertakings notto re-let were received in respect of the following unfit houses, and the families were rehoused in Council houses:

70, Bristol Street,  
18, West Street,  
88B, The Triangle.

This now brings the total number of houses dealt with under the five year programme of Slum Clearance to 24.

Housing Act, 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a)(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year   | Nil |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein   | Nil |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein  | Nil |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year  | Nil |
| (c)(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year   | Nil |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases   | Nil |
| (d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil |

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected twice weekly and tipped at a site approximately one mile from the centre of the Town. Periodic treatment for rats and other pests is carried out. This tip is now full, and a new site is being prepared. Salvaged paper and cardboard are collected with the refuse, and a special collection is made twice monthly from business premises. The refuse collectors report any premises that are without suitable dustbins, and the householders are then requested to provide them.





FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the  
Factories Act.

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

| <u>Premises</u>   | <u>No. on</u><br><u>Register</u> | <u>Inspns.</u> | <u>No. of</u><br><u>Written Notices</u> | <u>Occupiers</u><br><u>Prosecuted</u> |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Factories in which<br>Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6<br>are to be enforced<br>by L.A.'s                        | 17                               | 3              | -                                       | -                                     |
| 2. Factories not incl-<br>uded in (1) in which<br>Sec. 7 is enforced<br>by the L.A.                     | 14                               | 6              | -                                       | -                                     |
| 3. Other Premises in<br>which Sec. 7 is<br>enforced by the L.A.<br>(excluding out-<br>workers premises) | 1                                | 1              | -                                       | -                                     |
| TOTAL   | 32                               | 10             | -                                       | -                                     |

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

| <u>Particulars</u>  | <u>No. of cases in which</u><br><u>defects were found.</u> |                 | <u>No. of cases in which</u><br><u>prosecutions instituted</u> |                               |
|---|--|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|
|   | <u>Found</u>   | <u>Remedied</u> | <u>By HM</u><br><u>Inspr.</u>                                  | <u>To HM</u><br><u>Inspr.</u> |
| Want of<br>Cleanliness  | 2  | 2               | -  | -                             |
| Overcrowding  | -  | -               | -  | -                             |
| Unreasonable<br>Temperature   | -  | -               | -  | -                             |
| Inadequate Vent.  | -  | -               | -  | -                             |
| Ineffective<br>drainage of<br>floors.   | -  | -               | -  | -                             |
| <u>Sanitary</u><br><u>Conveniences</u>  |  |                 |  |                               |
| Insufficient  | -  | -               | -  | -                             |
| Unsuitable or<br>defective  | 2  | 2               | -  | -                             |
| Not separate<br>for sexes   | -  | -               | -  | -                             |
| Other offences<br>against the Act<br>(not including<br>offences relat-<br>ing to Outwork) | -  | -               | -  | -                             |
| TOTAL   | 4  | 4               | -  | -                             |



No formal action under the Shops Act was found to be necessary during the year.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

#### Visits and Inspections made during 1959

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Investigation of complaints.....             | 15         |
| Food premises.....                           | 14         |
| Fish shops.....                              | 2          |
| Butchers' shops.....                         | 7          |
| Dairies.....                                 | 4          |
| Ice cream premises.....                      | 22         |
| Restaurants.....                             | 4          |
| Factories.....                               | 10         |
| Shops under Shops Acts.....                  | 4          |
| Slaughterhouse.....                          | 319        |
| Bacon Factory.....                           | 106        |
| Housing Inspections.....                     | 3          |
| New drainage work.....                       | 17         |
| Rat infestations.....                        | 8          |
| Moveable dwellings.....                      | 8          |
| Infectious disease (Dysentery outbreak)..... | <u>71</u>  |
|  | <u>614</u> |

#### Statement of nuisances recorded and abated during 1959

| <u>Nature of complaint</u>       | <u>No. during<br/>year</u> | <u>No. abated</u> | <u>No.<br/>o/s</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Choked drains.....               | 6                          | 6                 | -                  |
| Defective drains.....            | 2                          | 2                 | -                  |
| " water closets.....             | 3                          | 2                 | 1                  |
| " roofs.....                     | 6                          | 2                 | 4                  |
| " gutters & rainwater pipes..... | 2                          | 2                 | -                  |
| " walls.....                     | 1                          | 1                 | -                  |
| Insanitary accumulations.....    | 2                          | 2                 | -                  |
| Miscellaneous.....               | 2                          | 2                 | -                  |
|                                  | <u>24</u>                  | <u>19</u>         | <u>5</u>           |







